## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

# WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 13, 1885.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new G. A. R. watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, time.

General Sherman on The Tribune HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S .. WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measures to that end, without money and without price. With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

# GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

Promises the Readers of The National Tribune a Series of Articles.

We heartily congratulate our readers upon the fact that that brilliant soldier and able statesman-Gen. John A. Logan-has con sented to contribute to these columns a series of military reminiscences. There is no man in the United States that can write better of matters connected with the war. He is as brilliant, overmastering and strong in print as he was on the battlefield. Nor is there any man in the country whom the ex-soldiers of the Nation are more eager to hear from than the foremost of our volunteer Generals. Gen. Logan has been importuned by papers all over the country to write for them, but he has yielded to our request because THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the soldiers' paper of the country, and because through will reach a larger number of the men who fought the war through and their friends than can be found among the readers of any other paper, or number of papers, magazines, and other periodicals published anywhere. Here is the General's letter

U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31. Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

SIR: Your repeated requests to me to contribute to your columns reminiscences of the military operations with which I was connected have always found me so burdened with official and other cares as to be unable to devote the requsite time to the work, much as I valued the opportunity of addressing your immense constituency. Nor do I feel much more at leisure now, which I trust will be within the next few months, I will furnish you with a series of articles relative to opera-

JOHN A. LOGAN.

## ANOTHER OFFER!

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE imagine they have succeeded. THREE MONTHS

### -FOR-THIRTY CENTS

The enthusiastic response which met our offer to furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE three months for 30 cents made some time in June, has shown us the desirability of extending the offer which we hereby do. We of Gotham subscribe the desired \$1,000,000. will furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE three he will be longer without a suitable memomonths to any names that may be sent in before the 31st of August for 30 cents. This places the paper within the reach of all. Whoever sends us 10 new names and \$3 will receive an extra copy free. This is the only premium offer that goes with this.

NEXT week we shall publish the interest- at Riverside marked by an appropriate moning contribution of Maj.-Gen. Jas. M. Comly, of which we spoke a few weeks ago. It is something wholly out of the usual line of war literature, and has that grace of style with which Gen. Comly manages to invest everything that comes from his pen.

CROWDED OVER.

Col. Hinman's article on "Counterfeiters," which we had promised our readers this week, has been crowded over to next by the the money kings of New York have no inpressure of matter relating to the Grant terest in the city except as a place in which of at least 20 additional Examiners. There funeral.

### VETERANS' RIGHTS.

The Veterans' Rights Union of Brooklyn did not give up the fight for the promotion of the soldier-firemen-of which we spoke at length last week-with the adverse decision of the State Civil Service Commission. It promptly applied to the Supreme Court of the City of Brooklyn for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to promote Wm. J. Chiro and Patrick H. Travers-the veteran firemen who stood Nos. 13 and 15 on the list of those who successfully passed the examination-to the vacant foremanships. Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court, denied the application for a mandamus, and gave

The contention of the relator, if conceded, would result that all appointments and promotions contemplated by the statute as the subject of competition should be filled by discharged soldiers and sailors, if there were such applicants who might be found qualified, and only in default of such applicants would such appointments be open to other persons to competition. However just or proper such a rule would be, plainly the Legislature has not enacted it. The construction of the statute here adopted does not render the preference given from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen- to discharged soldiers or sailors illusory. It will still be substantial. Both the statute and the rules under it contemplate the exercise of discretion by the appointing power among several of the applicants having the highest grading. The one with scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to the highest standing may be passed by and one with a lower standing appointed. But if a discharged soldier or sailor is presented for appointment, he must be appointed in preference to others having equal or lower standing. In other words, if his standing is equal or better than that of his competitors, he has the absolute right to the appointment, which is not the case with other

> Now, if we understand the meaning of a logical proposition, this reasoning, while it supports a denial of the rights guaranteed ex-soldiers by law, completely upsets the position taken by the Mayor and the Commissioners in their denial.

They refused to exercise the lawful preference and promote the veteran firemen, because they said the law expressly confined this preference to soldiers whose rating upon and warranted to keep accurate examination was equal that of their civilian competitors, and no discretion was allowed the appointing power.

As firemen Chiro and Travers stood lowest on the list of those who had passed the examination, the Commissioners claimed they were not "of equal standing" with those who had been numbered from 1 to 12. Consequently the preference could not operate, and the Commissioners were compelled to make the promotions from those who stood first on the list. We denounced such pleading as a perversion of the Civil Service idea, as well as a violation of the preference law, for it has never been contended by the strongest advocates of the Civil Service Law that the rating given by the Board of Examiners should override all other considerations as to the fitness of a candidate. It has always been claimed that the object of the examinations was simply to present the appointing power with a certain number of competent men from which to make selections. Any other view would be preposterous, for it would take away from the appointing power a high constitutional prerogative and bestow

it upon the Examining Board. The Judge now comes in and says that he cannot interfere to direct the appointment particular persons, because the whole matter is left to the discretion of the appointing power, which can range the whole length of the list and appoint the highest or lowest at will, without dictation from him. Of the two positions taken, Justice Cullen's is much the sounder. He recognizes the full force of the legal prescription of a preference

to be exercised in favor of soldiers and sail-Also, that, so far as the results of the examination are concerned, all who passed that examination stand on an equality. He goes still farther, and says that in the exercise of their discretion the Commissioners must be influenced by the preference ordained by the law. But after taking these preliminary steps very bravely, he seems to become frightened at the logical deductions from his own premises and creeps out of a very small hole by saying, in effect, that it there is anybody who is numbered after the ex-soldiers on the examination list, he must not be preferred to the soldiers! That is, if there had been Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 on the Brooklyn list, the Commissioners would not have been allowed to prefer them to the soldiers who were rated higher. Did any one ever hear such intolerable nonsense so

In plain words, this is the customary jugbut I will say that, as soon as I can gain the time, gling when sharp lawyers set out to find reasons for not doing something they do not tions and incidents in the history of the Army of the | want to do. It is a piece of leering "smartness"-of smug chicanery. The Brooklyn Commissioners set out to evade the spirit and letter of the law and to find reasons for doing what they wanted to do, and they

THE MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT. As was anticipated, the New Yorkers are already finding it uphill work to raise money for a monument to Gen. Grant at Riverside Park. The millionaires of the city show their usual diflidence about coming forward in aid of the scheme. If the dead hero has to wait for a monument until the plutocrats rial than the Father of His Country was. We need only remember the difficulty in collecting \$100,000 for the pedestal to the Bartholdi Statue to know how faint is the hope that we, or our sons, or our son's sons, even, shall ever see Grant's resting place ument, erected at the expense of the rich men of New York city. We are neither a prophet or the son of a prophet, but we can safely predict that there will be imposing monuments to Grant at Washington, Beston Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis. and San Francisco long before one overlooks the broad breast of the Hudson at the upper end of Manhattan Island. The reason is that

that animates the rich and poor alike of away with the delay between the headquarother cities, because most of them have come ters in the field and the central office. The from other places to New York to make work being sent directly to the main their fortunes, and they intend returning to office, it will be reviewed there at once, their birthplaces, or going elsewhere when and its imperfections pointed out at once, they retire from business. An increasing number of them every year look forward to to remedy them. This must make an averpassing the last year of their lives in elegant mansions in Washington.

Nor can New York build any hopes on an appeal to the whole country for the necessary contributions. The people outside of the city are so little pleased with the selection of the burial place, as to be wholly destitute of enthusiasm about contributing money to embellish bits of New York real estate, and enhance the gains of elevated and surface railroads which carry people to the show-place. People will be prone to say that these roads had such strong pecuniary reasons for having the tomb located where it is, that they can well-afford to raise splendid monument at their own expense.

If the matter were in the hands of the common people of New York there would be more grounds for hope. We have seen how they finally took hold of the affair and raised the necessary funds for the Bartholdi

The letter from Cammander-in-Chief Burdett to ex-President Hayes, which we pub lish in another column, presents the common sense of the matter plainly and forcibly. There is no escape from its conclusions Washington is the only place for a National Monument. No other idea finds lodgment in the minds of people generally. If any other place were contemplated it would be Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, or Appomattox.

Then the National Monument should be by all means erected by Congress, the cost to be defrayed out of the public Treasury. The whole people should bear-and will gladly bear-the expense of adorning the National Capital with a monument to the departed chief surpassing in beauty and splendor that raised in any land to any great hero. As Gen. Burdett very properly puts it, the G.A.R. testimonial should be a modest erection, such as befits the slender means of the mass of old soldiers. Gen. Haves's sugges tion is for a contribution of 10 cents from each member. This would give about \$30,000, entirely sufficient to raise a testimonial worthy of the dead comrade and of the

The G.A.R. as an Order only knows Grant as an illustrious comrade, and its monument should be only such as will be erected by it to other illustrious comrades-Sherman. shall pass away. The testimonial should be something unique-something differing from the customary obelisks and statues that we have been in the habit of erecting to our great dead. The ingenuity of the comrades generally can be well exercised in suggesting such designs as will give a grateful relief from the hackneyed styles of monuments which are seen from one end of the land to

A REORGANIZATION.

A reorganization of the Special Exam iners' Division of the Pension Bureau is now taking place and will be completed by the 21st inst., when the new order of things will reign. Under the old order the whole country was divided into 20 Supervising Districts. For instance, there were two in New York. In Pennsylvania there were three. That is, one with the center at Harrisburg, which comprised the interior of the State, while the District of Philadelphia included New Jersey, Delaware and part of Maryland, and the District of Pittsburg included West Virginia. The whole body of Special Examiners in the field was divided up among these 20 Districts, and over each of them was one man called Supervising Examiner, who had his headquarters in the principal city in the District. He mapped out the work for each of the 15 or 20 men under him, received their daily reports and the work that they had finished reviewed it, and either returned it for additional labor; or, if it was satisfactory, sent it on to the Pension Bureau at Washington. where it was again passed on by the Board of Review of the Special Examiner's Division

This system failed to give satisfaction in many respects. One of the main faults was that the Supervising Examiner had to es tablish what was virtually a small Pension Office at his headquarters, and between him and the other office much of the work was duplicated. He also had more work than he could attend to in reviewing, detailing and supervising, and frequently had to call in for the bigger part of the mouth one his subordinates in the field, thus taking

him from his own legitimate work. Under the new system there will be but five Supervising districts, and these are as

Hudson District-New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna, Eastern Shore of Mary-

Potomac District-Ohio, West Virginia. Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, Maryland except Eastern Shore, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,

Illinois District-Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota.

Missouri District-Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi Louisiana, Alabama, Indian Territory, Texas. Mountain District-Nebraska, Kansas and

all the Territory West to the Pacific Ocean. Every one of the Districts will have a Supervising Examiner, but he will be located in the Pension Office in Washington and direct the operations of his corps from there. The advantages of the new system are It will give the office the benefit of the services to make money. They lack the civic pride will be a great gain in time by the doing

and the examiners in the field directed how age gain of several weeks in the adjustment of every claim, and it is believed that greater effectiveness in all parts of the work will

THE GRANT OBSEQUIES.

The world has never seen so grand a pageant as that which accompanied the deposition of Gen. Grant's remains in the tomb last Saturday.

It is true it lacked much of the pomp of military display and regal magnificence of the coronations of Queen Victoria and that of Alexander III, and the funerals of Wellington and Napoleon; but there were other features that more than compensated for this. New York is a grander-looking city than London or St. Petersburg, or than Paris was at the time Napoleon was laid to rest in the Invalides.

Of all manner of display, except military and royal, there was much more in New York than in the European capitals. Then there were millions of people present, where lack of our present superb transportation facilities prevented such a congregation in London, St. Petersburg, or Paris. Added to all this was the simultaneous observance of the funeral in all parts of this great nation of 60,000,000 of people. No man was ever laid to his rest with such honors as U.S. Grant.

WADE HAMPTON'S STORY.

"One of our Subscribers" wants us publish Wade Hampton's story of how he and 600 of his Legion turned the tide of victorious advance of Keyes's and Sherman's "Divisions" (everybody but Wade Hampton knows that both Keyes and Sherman commanded only brigades at Bull Run) gave Stonewall Jackson time to rally his disorganized troops, and so gained the day for the Southern Confederacy. Our subscriber says that we "ought to do this in justice to the gallant men who fought on our side, to show how near they came to winning the victory." With all due respect to our subscriber, we beg leave to inform him that we shall do nothing of the kind. Wade Hampton's effusion is a characteristic piece of South Carolina bombast. It is never until long years after a war that we are likely to hear much of South Carolina's Sheridan, Logan, Rosecrans, etc., -when they | deeds in it. Then they grow in proportion as men's memory as to the real actors in the conflict grow dim and inaccurate. We are approaching a time when it will be seriously asserted that Wade Hampton, with possibly an orderly to hold his horse, and a casual gentleman from South Carolina," armed with a shotgun, held at bay the whole of the swarming hordes of the North," while the Virginians, North Carolinians and Georgians basely ran off and deserted their Palmetto champions. Gen. Hampton's article was not written "to do justice" to anybody. It was a balloon sent up in the interest of Wade Hampton.

NOTHING would induce Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, to sign the bill to provide an honorable burial for old soldiers. The expenditure of a few dollars apiece for that purpose frightened his economical soul. But we find him leading in a movement to raise several thousand dollars to erect a chapel for a Virginia college which is noted for the number of officers for the rebel army which it educated. Gov. Pattison says that his object is "to promote better feeling" among the Southerners. It is wonderful how much more anxious he is to have the late rebels "feel good" than the old soldiers of Penn sylvania. "Good feeling," like charity, should begin at home.

THE Sons of Veterans have a peculiar feature in their organization in the shape of Grand Divisions, embracing two or more States. At the outset this was thought to be desirable, as the Order in many States was hardly strong enough to be self-sustaining, and co-operation with other States was needed. The growth of the Order has been such, however, as to make these Grand Divisions cumbersome and embarrassing and a movement is now on foot for their abolition. This will probably be successful, when the Order will be organized as the G.A.R. is, with each State as a Division.

ADMIRAL PORTER has written a strong letter in opposition to a plan which somebody suggested-that is, to stop sailors' pensions while they were in the Naval Asylum. There is no sense in this in any way, because the Naval Asylum was built and is maintained by prize money gained by the sailors in the service of the United States. The Admiral says with entire truth: "A sailor's pension is given to him by law, and no regulation of the Navy Department can take it away from him merely because he happens to be a beneficiary of the Government for the time being."

THE Critic, the literary paper par excellence of New York, makes a suggestion that should have been made before and attentively considered. It is that Grant should lie buried on Governor's Island. Certainly, if he is to be buried at New York, that is the place of all others for his grave.

GEN. I. B. TURCHIN, Gen. Jas. S. Negley and Gen. Josiah Given will attend the Reunion of the 18th Ohio, at Athens, O., Sept.

> OUR HERO-SLAVE-ACROSTIC. BY L. N. CHARLES.

Gone is our Hero! O Nation, why mourn? Rather rejoice for the day he was born. Are ye not ready to yield up your slave Now, unto God who reclaimeth to save? Truly he carned it-his freedom, the grave.

GEN. SHERMAN does not propose there shall be any dispute as to his burial place. He said at Saratoga last week, "My grave is bought and paid for. I shall be buried at When I go they can put me in there and drive a stake in to mark the spot."

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending Aug. 10, 1885, was as follows: Original, 1,050; increase, 436; re-issue, 129; restoration, 53; duplicate, 35; accrued, 205; act of March 3, 1883, 10; Order April 3, 1885, 13. Re-issue same date, 3. Total, 1,931.

GREAT expectations are entertained concerning the Inter-State Reunion to be held at Beatrice, Neb., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. It is believed that it will be one of the grandest Reunions of Veterans ever held west of the Mississippi. It is expected that Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Pope, Howard, Logan, Augur, Schofield, Miles, Hazen, and others will certainly be present.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL has been appointed to a position in the office of the County Clerk of New York, where he will enjoy a salary of \$3,500 a year.

FOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. OUR HERO DEAD.

BY EMILY THORNTON CHARLES. Bear the great warrior to the silent tomb: Life's siege is ended. Lay him gently down To rest eternal. The lips, whose lightest word Was as a signal of command, a mandate given

The eagle eyes, whose fearless glance hath thrilled And urged to patriot deed, the multitude, Are closed in dreamless sleep. The giant mind, that marshalled mighty forces

Hath ceased to act The modern Hercules, whose massive strength Hath moved the Western World of valiant men; Whose word hath swayed its legionry of peoples battle at the first Bull Run, checked the | Whose sword hewed paths to loftiest achievements The soldier grand-he of the cloudless brow-

And sent forth troops of vigilant thoughts

With action armed, forestalling action,

Lies prone and powerless. A ruler wise and just, obeyed and loved; Honored by all the nations of the earth; For whom "death had no sting," the grave no cor

Hath laid the scepter down. Revered by countless armies he hath led; Mourned by a million fraternal comrades; Draped in the starry folds his courage saved;

In millions of hearts the "Old Commander"

In deathless glory lives. His mantle fold about him, none can wear it : His sword lay by his side, there's none to wield it Who fought for Union's life triumphantly, Now shorn of strength, lies at his Maker's feet. A world bowed o'er a grave, is wrapped in grief: A Hero's dead! A Chieftain's fallen!

THE G.A.R. MONUMENT. Commander-in-Chief Burdett to Ge

Haves. HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1885. Gen. R. B. HAYES, Fremont, O. DEAR SIR AND COMBADE: I have your letter of the 29th ult., referring to my published letter of the 25th and to your printed reply of the 27th. I note with concern that it still seems to you to be the duty of the authorities of the G.A.R. to encourage their comrades to contribute to the building of a monument at been unable to bring my mind into accord with yours on that point. The state of the question between us seems to be this: It being determined that the interment of the body of our late comrade shall be in a public park, under the control of the municipal authorities of New York city, you are of opinion that the national their greatest servant, should be erected over his body in that place, and that the means for it entire. The following extracts, however, its erection should be provided by the voluntary subscription of the people, the Grand Army of the Republic participating as subscribers to and chief promoters of the fund, its splendid organization being utilized for aiding and pushing the work of soliciting and for warding contributions. On the other hand, I hold to the opinion that the Grand Army will desire first of all to erect its own distinctive monument to our comrade, not at a great cost, but for that purpose raising only such sum as, composed of the equal contribution of each individual comrade, shall be within the reach and the glad gift of the poorest (on this we do not disagree); that the national monument to be erected to Gen. Grant should be of such proportions and cost as to be beyond the reach of private benevolence, and of right and propriety ought to be ordered by the Congress of the United States, and paid for out of the National Treasury, and that consequently the Grand Army should not be called upon for the effort

you indicate. Briefly stated, my reasons are: 1st. The people of the whole country with almost unanimity look upon the burial of their best loved citizen and commander at the place now selected as unfit, and but temporary. So sure as we have a to-morrow, the Nation will claim her own, and in soil which is the property of the whole people, under the protection and sole jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, and within the peace of the Republic, will fix his place of final rest; they will, with loving care, out of their own affections, as well as because of the wish of the dead, leave place by his side for her whose name, with his, will be imperishable. Over that spot the national monument will be erected. Because, as I believe, this thought is in the heart of the people, they will not with readiness open their purses in aid of the New York project; they will perceive monuments to be erected by the States and communities to the memory and fame of Grant. 2. Steps already taken indicate that local

pride and purpose are at many points now appointed her committee to gather the funds and direct the work of memorial. Ohio will remember that he was her son, and will be swift to commemorate him. The chief city of Missouri will recollect that he there set up that hearthstone whose story adds, if that were possible, fragrance to the name of home, and if the men of St. Louis could forget the women would remember to build an altar there. Notice appears that Grand Army comrades are to be asked to take counsel as to erecting a monument at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Who will doubt that on the Pacific, at San Francisco, where that great hearted "welcome home' was given him on his return from abroad, the same abounding loyalty and generosity will make due provisions for a monument to his memory. These are only the examples which I believe will be followed in most of the States of the Union. I rejoice at it. I would have imperishable reminders of him within the sight of all the people. The Posts of the Grand Army and the individual comrades will be asked to lead in securing the means for these memorials. The auxiliary organization, the Woman's Relief Corps, will be called on for its

always-efficient aid. I am not charged with any official dot- in this regard; my words are only the persuasions of a comrade, but I find it in my heart to wish for these local efforts, whether to have expression in the parks of New York, of Chicago, St. Louis, or elsewhere, every success, and the more so because I know that these will not hinder the erection, all in due time, of that greater memorial which shall be credi able to the Nation he served and saved, and therefore adequate to his fame. When we shall have closed over him on Saturday next the door of his place of sojourn, I shall take the liberty, unless you otherwise direct, to give this letter to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, of this city, and to the press generally, confident that my comrades will do in the premises that which is just and wise.

Fraternally, yours,

St. Louis, where my children are buried. The Old Hero Finishes His Journey.

> UNEQUALED PAGEANT. Millions of People Gathered in New York.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES General Observance all

Over the Country.

On Tuesday morning of last week, the day on which the remains of Gen. Grant were conveyed from Mount McGregor to Albany, the 9:45 a. m. train brought Gens. Hancock, Sherman and others to the place where the dead hero lay. The artillery and infantry stood at present arms in two lines while Gen. Hancock and Col. Jones led the way between their ranks to the cottage. Next came Gen. Sherman, erecter and keener-eved than many men about him of half his years. With Gen. Sherman walked Vice-Admiral Rowan, who was present to represent the Navy. Following these came Mr. Evarts, and beside him Mr. Drexel. Senator Warner Miller and Gen. Penny followed, and after them came Mrs. Drexel and her two daughters, while the 13 officers of Gen, Hancock's staff brought up the rear. Gen. Hancock was in full uniform.

In a double line on the steps leading to the east veranda of the cottage were members of the Brooklyn Grand Army Post, who saluted as the little procession filed past them. The Grant family had assembled in the parlor in the meantime, and there had also formed another little procession at the hotel. Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, Dr. Douglas, and a number of others had assembled in the parlor of the hotel, and with Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris at the head, walked slowly down the gentle declivity from the hotel to the cottage. Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, and Dr. Douglas wore broad white mourning sashes over the

shoulders of their black coats. At 10 o'clock Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris reached the veranda and took their stations on either side of the door on the east front, which opens directly into the parler where the family sat around the coffin. THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

A circular giving the order of the funeral exercises had been printed and was quietly handed around by Grand Army men before the exercises began. It was bordered in black, and on the first of its four pages was printed In memoriam, U. S. Grant. Service at the Drexel

Cottage, Mt. McGregor, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1885, The Army officers with Gens. Sherman and Hancock side by side in front of the veranda sat in rows of four. Drawn up in a motionless line on the east front of the cottage were the men of Battery A of the First Artillery, their red plumes and the red facings of their uni-

eral somberness of nearly everybody's clothing save that of the Army officers. The services were opened by Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, who read the 90th Psalm. As he concluded Bishop Harris advanced a few steps and offered up a lengthy prayer. Dr. arate companies with reversed arms followed Douglas, one of the dead soldier's physicians, stood beside the Bishop with his handkerchief pressed to his eyes, and several times during the day the Doctor broke down and wept. When the prayer of Bishop Harris closed the choir

sang. Their first selection was the hymn "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and the second was "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Mr. Camp had posted notices about the hotels the grave of Gen. Grant in New York. I have and grounds calling upon all who possibly could to join in the singing, and many did so. As the last notes of the singing died away, Dr. Newman arose and began his address, which, though delivered with great rapidity occupied more than an hour and a half. He chose for his text, Matthew xxv, 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter monument, which is to signalize for all time the | thou into the joy of thy Lord." The address love and veneration of the whole people for of the Rev. Doctor was replete with eloquence, and want of space alone prevents us publishing

under the leadership of Mr. Camp, of Brooklyn,

will give some idea of the excellence and appropriateness of the eulogy: To-day you are filled with the glory of his military triumphs. You are calling him the greatest of soldiers, and you do well. But do not degrade him to the level of those famous heroes who fought for empire and for glory. He fought for the right; to end the war; he conquered a peace. He hated war. He looked upon it as a ghastly monster whose march is to the music of the widow's sighs and the orphan's cry. He loved peace and pursued it. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall called the children of God," was his beatitude. \* \* In war and peace he was the wisest and the safest guide this Nation has had since the Father of his Country ascended to his reward In his dying chamber he grasped the hand of him whose sword was the first he had won, and said: "I have witnessed since my sickness just what I wished to see ever since the war, harmony and good feeling between the sections." On holy Easter he sent forth this tender message: "I desire the good will of all,

whether hitherto my friends or not." His was the song of the angels: "On earth peace, good will to-After five years in camp and field, he returned to his home without a stain upon his character. Among ancient or modern warriors where shall we find his superior in moral elevation? Given to no excess himself, he sternly rebuked it in others. He never took the name of his Creator in vain, and an impure story never polluted his lips. He assured me, as his pastor, that were he disposed to swear he would be compelled to pause to phrase the sentence. Such was the purity of his thought life that he has been seen to blush and withdraw from the companionship of those who had presumed to re-late a salacious story in his presence. \* \* \* And here in the presence of the illustrious dead et us recall the tender and constant friendship of

Grant and Sherman and Sheridan. They were as one man. They acted without anxiety. There was in them a concurrence of thought, motive, and aim, born of mutual confidence. They were at once the supplement and converse of each other. But, alas! the trinity is broken! Grant is dead As he was the typical American, should we be surprised to find that his was the typical American

home? May we lift the curtain, and look upon the that, by however pretentions name it may be called, it will come to be but one of the many within those sacred precincts! Husband and wife the happy supplement of each other, their characters blending in sweetest harmony like the blended colors in the bow of promise. He, strength, dignity, and courage; she, gentleness, grace, and purity. He, the Doric column to sustain; she, the Coactive. Illinois, whose citizen he was when he rinthian column to beautify. He, the oak to supstepped forth to serve his country's flag, has port; she ivy to entwine. In their life of deathles love, their happiness lay like an ocean of pearls and diamonds in the embrace of the future. He. unhappy without her presence; she, desolate without his society. She, pure, high-minded, dis-criminating, ardent, loving, intelligent; he confided to her his innermost soul, and blessed her with his best and unfailing love. She shared his trials and his triumphs, his sorrows and his joys, furnish a point of observation for sightseers his toils and his rewards.

When near his end he sought to cheer that pre ous woman who loved him as her life. ought to feel happy under any circumstances. My expected death called forth expressions of sincerest

kindness from all the people of all sections of the country. The Confederate soldier vied with the Union soldier in sounding my praise. The Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew appointed days for universal prayer in my behalf. All societies passed resolutions of sympathy for me and petitions that I might recover. It looked as if my sickness had had something to do to bring about harmony be tween the sections. The attention of the public has been called to your children, and they have been found to pass muster. Apparently I have accomplished more while apparently dying than it kept the line moving enabled 100 to pass the falls to the lot of most men to be able to do." \* \* \* At the last his intellect was clear and his conscious ness was supreme. He wrote messages of love and wisdom. Recognitions were exchanged. A peaceful death and consciousness to the last breath were granted unto him. The last night had passed. 'Tis morning, and in the light of that day thousands of earnest faces flash with renewed concern. From many a shaded lane and mountain slope,

from many a farmhouse and splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward the mount of suffering and breathe a prayer to God for the one we loved. Alas! He is dead, 'Tis morning. It is the promise of a brighter day The trumpeters of the skies are sounding the re-veitle. Their notes have reached the earth. Their notes have reached our General's ear. He has

gone to join the triumphant host, 'Tis morning in heaven, The services were closed with a benediction by Bishop Harris. None except members of the family saw the remains after this, and they retired in a few minutes, leaving the undertakers to close the coffin and prepare for the

LEAVING MT. M'GREGOR. members of Grant Post of Brooklyn, emerged | feet by three reposed. Its corners were bunches

from the cottage. The artillery and infantry, preceded by two buglers, led the procession down the winding walk under the trees to the little station. As the procession started the buglers struck a weird and mouraful dead march, which they continued until they reached the black-draped car, which had been pulled away a little from the train, and stood ready to receive the coffin. The soldiers marched with reversed muskets, and on reaching the platform formed in line and waited for the coffin to pass. As it passed they stood at present arms. Immediately following the coffin came Col. Fred Grant, U. S. Grant, jr., Jesse Grant, and Gens. Hancock and Sherman, all with uncovered heads. Then came the clergy and the surgeons. As the procession moved down the uneven pathway all the men along the line of march stood with uncovered heads, and many women had handkerchiefs at their eyes. As the collin reached the car it was lifted in at the rear end and placed on the bier that had been erected to receive it. The coffin was so heavy that the 12 men carrying it staggered under their burden. When they had safely deposited it they took their posts on each side of it, from which they did not move until the train stopped beside the Delaware and Hudson track in Sara-

The train was composed of five cars in addition to the one which bore the coffin. In the first sat the three sons of Gen. Grant, Gens. Hancock and Sherman, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Newman, Mr. Drexel, and a few others. In the second were Gen. Hancock's staff and other army officers. The third was assigned to the press, and the fourth and fifth were assigned to Co. E, 12th Inf., and Battery H, 5th Art. The battery from Newport remained at the mountain to fire half-hourly guns until sunset. All the way down the mountain, even at wild and apparently inaccessible points, stood

groups of people silently watching the train, the men in almost every instance being bareheaded. At Saratoga the track for a mile or more was lined with people, while every roof that afforded a view was black with spectators. The battery from Fort Warren was stationed on a little knoll by the track, and as the train approached commenced firing minute guns. At the second shot one of the guns went off prematurely, blowing off the arm of the artilleryman who was ramming home the cartridge, and injuring him so severely about the head that it was feared he might not recover. This was the only accident of the day, everything moving with military precision and in exact accordance with the program until the body was laid out in state on the catafalque under the dome of the Capitol in Albany.

At Saratoga the funeral train on the Delaware & Hudson road consisted of a baggage car for the equipments of the military, the funeral car, three drawingroom cars and four ordinary passenger coaches. Every car was draped wholly in black except the funeral car Woodlawn, which had American flags festooned and looped up with crape fastened to its sides and near the top. The coffin was placed on the raised bier provided for the purpose in one end of the car, and the Brooklyn Grand Army men took their place by its side. Over the bier was thrown an American flag, while the only floral offering about the coffin was the wreath of oak leaves made the day after the General died by his little grandenild and Dr. Douglas's little girl. The doors at the side of car were open, and glimpses of casket, with the brilliant sunlight falling on it, could be had by the tens of thousands of people by the railway as the train passed. AT ALBANY

When the train came to a halt at Albany a heavy funeral car, drawn by six black horses, stood in waiting. The Brooklyn Grand Army men took their places at the horses' heads and the military arranged themselves on either forms making a striking contrast with the gen- side of the car. There was little delay in getting the procession under way, and with Gen. Hancock on horseback at its head it moved slowly up the hill to the Capitol, with the bells tolling and minute guns firing. The brilliantly uniformed Burgess Corps and a number of sepimmediately behind the funeral car.

On arriving at the Capitol Gen. Hancock formally called upon Gov. Hill in his private room, while the remains of Gen. Grant were taken to one of the small rooms of the Insurance Department, where the undertakers took off the cover of the coffin. It was found that the body had been displaced somewhat by the journey and that the face was slightly discolored. As soon as the undertakers had finished their work the body was placed on the cala-

There were eight electric burners under the canopy and almost immediately over the head of the coffin. This threw a strong light on the face. The catafalque was of black, with a royal purple border around the top, while the top over the remains is of rich cream that reflects the light down upon the face. As soon as the body was arranged on the catafalque Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock's staff, Gen. Farnsworth and staff, followed by Gov. Hill and the members of the Legislature, filed by and looked at the remains. After the officials had viewed the body the rotunda was thrown

open to the public. From the time the Capitol was thrown open to the public up to midnight not less than 77,000 persons viewed the remains. The jolting of the body during transportation had rather a bad effect, but everything the embalmer's skill could do to keep the body in a pre-

sentable condition was resorted to. LEAVING ALBANY. At about noon Wednesday the funeral procession was again formed and the march to the depot taken up, and shortly thereafter the

funeral was on its way to New York. In the first car were the sons of the General, with the Rev. Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglas; in the one following, Gen. Hancock and staff. Gov. Hill and staff and the Committees of the House and Senate were also on the train. The body of the dead General rested on the black dais in the "Woodlawn." The guard of honor had mounted its first detail at the head

and foot of the casket. A little pilot engine

left Albany in advance of the funeral train to

clear the track. As the trains started hundreds of persons standing nearest the tracks LAID COINS ON THE RAILS to have them flattened beneath the wheels of the train that carried Gen. Grant on his last

The funeral train reached the Grand Central Depot at 5 p. m., and the coffin was borne by

members of Grant Post to the vehicle in wait-Gen. Hançock and his staff had left the train from the opposite side, and passed through the gate in Forty-third street, where horses were in waiting. Here they mounted and gallope to the head of the procession on Fifth avenue, below Thirty-fourth street. The three sons of Gen. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant, Jesse Grant, and Ulyses S., had left the depot by a private way. All the others who had come with the train followed the remains out in double file. The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, led by ex-Mayor Cooper and ex-Gov. Cornell, walked Behind them came Gov. Hill and Gen. Farnsworth, with their glittering staffs, and Committees of House and Senate of the State. The procession then took up the line of march en route to City Hall, Gen. Hancock at the head. Every stoop and railing that might was occupied.

The calafalque and canopy used at Mt. Mc-Gregor was placed in position in the corridor immediately behind the rear iron gate. The marble flooring surrounding it was covered with rubber carpet in order to deaden the tread of the tens of thousands of persons who passed around the bier while the body of the deceased lay there.

From 6 o'clock Thursday morning until one hour after midnight the people passed the canopy under which Gen. Grant's body rested in the City Hall. The pace at which the police bier each minute, so that in each hour 6,000 persons viewed the dead warrior's remains, and during the entire day about 114,000 bade adieu to the hero of Appomattox. When the gates were closed five comrades of Grant Post, of Brooklyn, took up position on either side of the coffin. At the head stood a member of the Loyal Legion while at the foot stood an officer of the 22d Inf. At 5 o'clock there was a change in the guard, the relievers, who had been waiting in the Mayor's office for their turn, came down and relieved their comrades. An hour later the line again formed and began to pass the calafalque.

The floral offerings that poured in during the day were very beautiful. The Common Council sent a huge floral piece, conspicuous in which was a white column, with two white doves perched on top of it. It was more than five feet high. Among other things there were a cap of liberty, a harp, a vase, several wreaths, palm leaves, a floral pen, a scroll, and the city's coat of arms-all on a base of imitation rocks. At 12:45 the rich purple coffin, borne by 12 At the feet of the canopy a big cushion five